



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

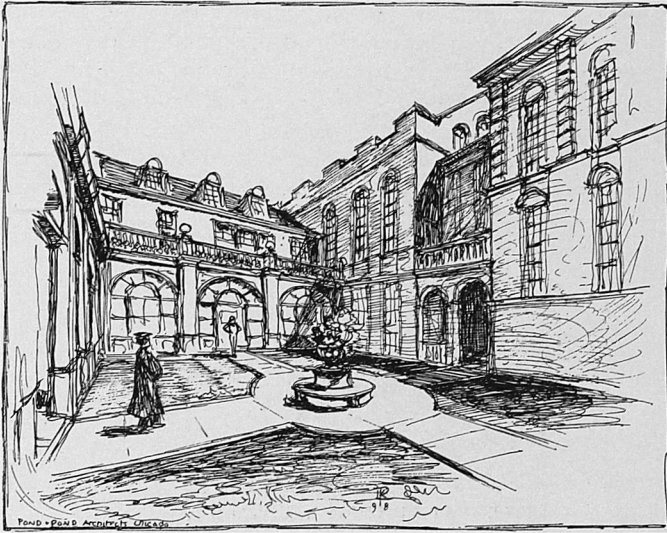
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SETTLEMENT ARCHITECTURE

Architecture, more than any other art, may reflect the changing and growing requirements of a people. The effort for social service known as the settlement movement is an expression of a need which has sprung into our civilization within the last fifteen or twenty years. We show the architectural expression of this need by illustrating the buildings of Hull House, University of Chicago Settlement,



DAVID SWING SETTLEMENT BUILDINGS, CHICAGO
POND & POND, ARCHITECTS

the Chicago Commons, the Northwestern University Settlement, and the David Swing Memorial.

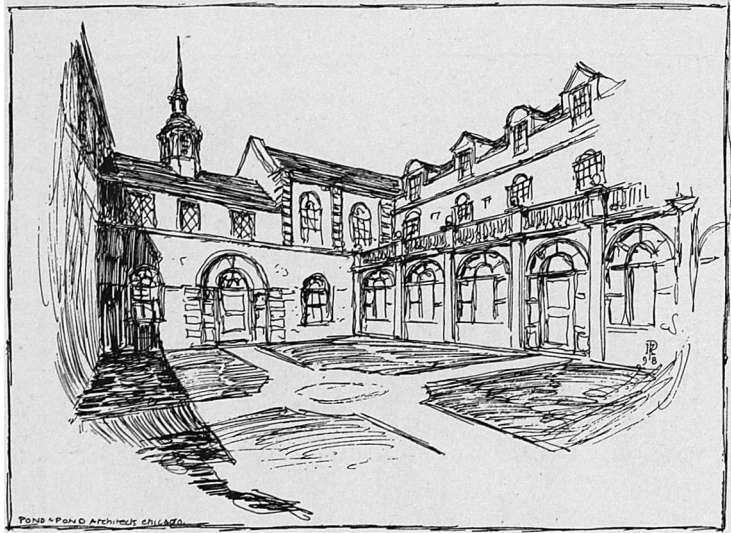
The settlement movement is generally understood without being closely defined, and its aims and purposes are best met when least emphasis is placed upon its institutional aspect.

The housing of the various activities of these social centers presents to the architect a problem in the solution of which precedent can play but a small part.

The requirements are varied, and belong neither to individuals nor to a class, but include the social and educational well-being of all the people in the community.

Its demands are preëminently democratic and genuine, as con-

trasted with the luxury and whims which may find expression in other kinds of building. In addition to such variety of requirements as follow when the plans must include dwelling-places with complete equipment, gymnasias, class-rooms, and even theaters, the means are invariably limited. In this religious movement no money is put into the embellishment of an architectural monument to stand through the ages. The building is frankly and simply a means to a social end. Its very limitations and the newness of the problems presented make the settlement buildings more closely expressive of the life of the



DAVID SWING SETTLEMENT BUILDINGS, CHICAGO
POND & POND, ARCHITECTS

present than—for instance, the church edifice, with its ecclesiastical architecture handed down from previous ages. There is no precedent to govern their architectural expression—these buildings must be designed as a direct response to definite needs. This, we believe, has ever been the starting-point of good architecture.

Of the settlements illustrated, none is complete, and two have not yet been started. They are in various stages of completion and equipment. Other centers are moving in the same lines, and it is the hope of the Architectural Club to show in its Annual for 1901 the additions and changes to these centers executed between now and then, as well as those that are not represented at this time.



HOUSE OF MR. ALBERT L. JOHNSON, FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.
LITTLE & O'CONNOR, ARCHITECTS